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Spy Suspect Delivered To the FBI

Seaman Arrested Aboard the Nimitz

By Ruth Marcus
and Sharon LaFraniere
Washington Post Staff Writers

Navy seaman Michael Lance Walker, part of a father-son team accused of spying for the Soviet Union, arrived at Andrews Air Force Base yesterday and was turned over to FBI agents investigating the case.

Walker, 22, who was arrested Wednesday on board the USS Nimitz in Haifa, Israel, returned to the United States about 2:30 p.m. yesterday on a Navy C-9 transport plane that left Friday from Tel Aviv and stopped overnight in Rota, Spain.

Walker and his father, retired Navy communications specialist John Anthony Walker Jr., were arrested last week on charges of passing secrets to the Soviet Union.

As a bevy of reporters and camera crews watched from a distance, Michael Walker, wearing a white shirt and blue pants, his wrists handcuffed in front of him, was escorted down the back steps of the plane by agents of the Naval Investigative Service.

He was met on the ramp by FBI agents who displayed identification, then surrounded Walker and led him to the back seat of one of six waiting cars. Earlier, agents carried from the plane an orange plastic bag, a clear plastic bag, a duffel bag and two suitbags.

Walker, who entered the Navy in 1982 and had been serving on the Nimitz since January 1984, was taken to the FBI's Baltimore office yesterday afternoon. FBI spokesmen would not say where he would

be held before his scheduled hearing before a federal magistrate in Baltimore Tuesday.

"The whole bureau is not making any comment," said Baltimore FBI spokesman Rosemary Viscini.

His father, 47, is being held without bond in the Baltimore city jail pending a preliminary hearing Wednesday in Baltimore federal court.

John Walker, a Norfolk private detective who retired from the Navy in 1976 after a 21-year career, was arrested Monday at a Rockville motel after FBI agents allegedly observed him drop a shopping bag filled with 129 classified documents—including some from the Nimitz—in a wooded area in western Montgomery County. A Soviet national observed near the alleged "drop site" has left the country, official sources said.

Michael Walker, assigned to the ship's operations office, had access to the "burn bag" of secret documents on board the Nimitz, according to Navy sources. They said the "burn bag" might have contained information about the movements of U.S. and Soviet ships in the Mediterranean.

Acquaintances who knew Michael Walker from his school days in Norfolk said the young man adored his father and would do anything to please him. Michael Walker "really respected his father. That was obvious," said Robert Bastian, 21, a former classmate.

He recalled one incident when Michael Walker lost his usual calm and panicked when his father's van, borrowed for a camping trip, broke down. Michael was apparently worried that his father would be displeased.

"When his grades would come in, he was afraid his dad would yell at him," Bastian said.

Bill Abourjilie, 20, another former classmate, said that Michael Walker "would probably do anything his dad asked him . . . He wasn't worried about anyone else, he was just worried about pleasing his father."

Michael graduated in 1982 from Ryan High School, a small college-preparatory school, where he spent his junior and senior years.

He joined the soccer team, main-

tained grades of mostly Cs, and struck up friendships with students who shared his love of the beach and surfing.

His crowd was "maybe a little bit freer than some of the others, but you wouldn't have labeled him a bad kid," said Bastian, who works in the school office.

"Everybody's looking for this real unusual guy who kept to himself a lot," said Chris Rumsey, a close friend of Walker's. "He was just a regular guy, that's what's so weird."

Sources familiar with other espionage cases say that this is the first one they can remember that involves a father and a son.

"There have been a lot of husband-and-wife cases, like the Rosenbergs," said George A. Carver Jr., a former CIA official. "But I can't recall a particular father-and-son case."

Meanwhile, a Norfolk woman said she has told the FBI that she may have unwittingly participated in dropping off documents to the Soviets. According to a story in yesterday's Virginian-Pilot in Norfolk, R.K. Puma told the FBI that she dropped off a bag that she believed was full of trash for Walker at a site in Rockville, Md., in 1977 for \$500.

Puma said she deposited the plastic bag by a utility pole some time after midnight after following a complicated series of instructions that Walker gave her along with photographs of designated sites in the area. She said that she made the drop after looking for two soda cans along the side of the road, and was to signal each sighting by saying over her CB radio, "This is mobile 1, proceed to the accident scene." If she received no return message, she said she was to continue.

Puma said she went along with the plan to humor Walker, who employed her as an apartment house manager, dismissing it then as "one of the goofiest kinds of come-ons that I've ever heard." She said she kept the photographs and the instructions and turned them over to the FBI on Friday.

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While the two Walkers remain in custody, other members of the family remained silent in the glare of publicity that has descended upon them since the senior Walker's arrest. The media attention intensified with the FBI's disclosure that more arrests of Americans are expected in the case.

FBI officials said last week that they are questioning relatives and associates of John Walker.

Rita Walker, the wife of Walker's brother, retired Navy lieutenant commander Arthur Walker, declined to respond to questions yesterday. "We're not making any comments," she said from the doorway of her ranch-style home in Virginia Beach.

Barbara Joy Crowley Walker, the ex-wife of accused spy John Walker and the mother of Michael Walker, could not be located. Navy sources say she turned in her former husband.

The couple's daughter, Cynthia Walker, 25, who lives in West Dennis, Mass., said yesterday she had not been in contact with her mother. "I lead a simple life trying to make ends meet," she said. "I don't need to be bothered by this. I don't know anything."

In Norfolk, FBI agents kept watch over John Walker's two-story brick home at 8524 Old Ocean View Rd. The house has been cordoned off by yellow tape that says: "Police Line-Do Not Cross."

FBI agents used sledgehammers

Friday in an unsuccessful search for explosive devices that they feared might have been planted by Walker as a booby-trap. At one point during the day, agents ordered neighbors to evacuate their homes so they wouldn't be hurt if there was an explosion. But nothing was found, officials said.

According to an affidavit filed in federal court, FBI agents who searched Walker's home after his arrest Monday found correspondence from his son Michael bragging about having been named "Sailor of the Month" and describing the "hundred pounds" of materials that he had collected from the Nimitz.

Last week FBI officials said agents are searching for bank accounts or money caches because they believed that John Walker was allegedly passing information to the Soviets "for financial gain."

According to a divorce agreement filed in state circuit court in Norfolk, John and Barbara Walker

owned property and businesses in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia when they were divorced in 1976.

After he retired from the U.S. Navy on July 31, 1976, Walker went into business with his brother Arthur, now 50, operating a Virginia Beach electronics firm called Walker Enterprises, according to court records of a lawsuit against the company.

In the late 1970s, Walker went to work as a detective for Wackenhut Corp., court papers show. Then, about four years ago, Walker started his own private investigating firms: Confidential Reports, Electronic De-Bugging and Associated Detectives. All are located in the same office in a Virginia Beach office building.

Staff writers Molly Sinclair and Chris Spolar contributed to this report.



ASSOCIATED PRESS

R.K. Puma told the FBI she dropped off a bag in Maryland for John Walker.

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WASHINGTON POST
27 May 1985

Spy Suspect Watched for 3 Months

*Daughter and Ex-Wife
Tipped FBI, Source Says*

By Molly Sinclair and Chris Spolar
Washington Post Staff Writers

The FBI began watching John Anthony Walker Jr., accused along with his son of spying for the Soviet Union, about three months ago, a government source said yesterday.

The source said Walker was turned in by his 25-year-old daughter, Cynthia, in addition to his former wife, Barbara Joy Crowley Walker, 47.

Family members of John Walker, 47, a retired Navy communications officer who has been living in Norfolk and working as a private detective, may have suspected Walker's alleged espionage activities, the source said.

In an effort to determine the extent of the alleged activities of Walker and his son, Michael Lance Walker, 22, both charged with espionage, government agents have "conducted lots of interviews and more interviews will be done before this case is through," the source said.

Barbara Walker, who was divorced from John Walker in 1976, declined comment yesterday about her former husband and son when contacted in West Dennis, Mass., where she has been working as a checkout clerk in The Christmas Tree Shops.

"I don't want to talk," she said.

Shortly afterward, she left her job and went to the two-bedroom apartment where she lives with her daughter, Cynthia, and Cynthia's 8-year-old son, Tommy.

Their second-floor apartment is located above a bookstore on the main street of West Dennis, a tourist town on Cape Cod.

Cynthia Walker, one of three daughters of John Walker and the sister of Michael Walker, also declined comment. She works in a dentist's office.

The Walker family includes five brothers, including John and two others with military

service, as well as in-laws and grown children in several cities.

John Walker served as a communications officer with "top secret crypto" clearance before retiring from the U.S. Navy in 1976. For the last several years, he has operated three detective companies, one of which

specialized in electronic debugging. Walker kept an airplane, a houseboat and a van loaded with electronic equipment.

John Walker's arrest at a Ramada Inn in Rockville came shortly after FBI agents allegedly saw him drop a shopping bag filled with 129 classified documents, including some from the Nimitz, in a wooded area in western Montgomery County.

A Soviet national seen near the alleged "drop site" has left the country, officials said.

Subsequent to Walker's arrest, about 20 FBI agents searched his home at 8524 Old Ocean View Rd. in Norfolk and uncovered material that led to the arrest of his son, Michael, a seaman serving aboard the Nimitz, according to the criminal complaint filed by the FBI in federal court in Baltimore.

Government officials now say that the case has turned out to be far more significant than originally suspected at the time of the first arrest.

Michael Walker, 22, has been serving as a yeoman third class aboard the nuclear aircraft carrier the Nimitz for the last 17 months. Before enlisting in the Navy in December 1982, he lived with his father in Norfolk.

A source familiar with the Walker case said that Barbara and Cynthia Walker contacted the FBI about three months ago. The source said a telephone tip is not sufficient in a case like this.

"They would have to go in and make a written statement . . . and sign it . . . for something this serious," the source said.

The FBI office closest to the West Dennis area is in Hyannis, where the agency has two or three agents assigned to a small office, the source said.

While Barbara and Cynthia Walker kept silent yesterday, the West Dennis townspeople who know them provided some details about the quiet life they have had, despite the recent publicity surrounding the family.

Krista Booker, 22, who works at The Christmas Tree Shops, said yesterday that Barbara Walker had been working there about a year and was "really nice . . . friendly to everybody."

Yesterday, a busy day for the town's tourist trade, The Christmas Tree Shops was jammed with customers buying an assortment of Christmas ornaments, nautical knickknacks and pottery. Barbara Walker, wearing the store's green apron, was one of about six workers manning cash registers. Another

half-dozen workers helped bag purchases for customers.

Residents said Barbara Walker moved into the apartment with her daughter in January. They pay about \$350 a month for their subsidized housing, according to neighbors.

Tom Bayek Jr., 20, the cook at The Village Deli down the street from the Walkers' apartment, said it was common knowledge in West Dennis that espionage charges had

been filed against Barbara Walker's husband.

Bayek said the espionage charges against Michael Walker may have come as a surprise to Barbara Walker. "I think she had to be surprised," Bayek said. "She talked highly of her son in the Navy. She was proud of him."

There has been little or no contact between John Walker and his daughter Cynthia, residents here said. "Tommy's never seen his

grandfather—he says that all the time," Bayek said.

Michael Walker's wife, Rachel, 22, who lives in Virginia Beach, went to Baltimore this weekend in an effort to see her husband. It was not known yesterday whether Rachel made the trip on her own or was summoned by the FBI, or whether she was permitted to talk to her husband.

Staff writer Sharon LaFraniere contributed to this report.

WASHINGTON POST
25 May 1985

Accused Spy Had Access to Nimitz's 'Burn Bag'

By Ruth Marcus and Molly Sinclair
Washington Post Staff Writers

Accused U.S. spy Michael Lance Walker had access to a so-called "burn bag" of secret documents on the nuclear aircraft carrier USS Nimitz, Navy sources disclosed yesterday as officials continued to investigate a case of espionage they said may have been more far more damaging to national security than originally suspected.

The most sensitive documents on a carrier generally are shredded, sources said, but other classified material is set aside to be burned. Documents in the burn bag could contain information on the movements of American and Soviet ships.

While Naval officials and intelligence analysts agree that the burn bag might have held sensitive information, they say that far more damaging material may have been provided to the Soviets by Michael's father, John Anthony Walker Jr.

The elder Walker, who was arrested Monday, had access to information about the movements of both U.S. and Soviet submarines and other ships as a radio officer on Polaris submarines and as a communications officer for the Naval Submarine Force, the Amphibious Force and the Naval Surface Force in Norfolk, beginning in the early 1960s. He had "top secret crypto" clearance before he retired.

Both father, 47, and son, 22, have been charged with espionage.

Navy sources said Barbara Joy Crowley Walker, John Walker's ex-wife and Michael Walker's mother, turned in her former husband, who had been working as a private detective in Norfolk since his retirement from the Navy in 1976. Barbara Walker, who is believed to be living on Cape Cod, could not be reached for comment.

John Walker was arrested in the

Ramada Inn in Rockville after federal agents saw him dropping off a bag of documents in Poolesville in western Montgomery County. Michael Walker was arrested aboard the Nimitz on Wednesday, and he is scheduled to return to the United States today. Navy officials said Walker will be turned over to the FBI after he arrives at Andrews Air Force Base this afternoon.

Sources said yesterday that a Soviet national, spotted Sunday near the Poolesville site where agents recovered the classified documents, has left the United States.

The senior Walker, who is being held without bond in the Baltimore city jail, yesterday asked a federal judge to bar the FBI, Navy and other officials from revealing nonpublic information about the case.

But U.S. District Judge Norman P. Ramsey said he would impose the order only if U.S. Attorney J. Frederick Motz agreed. Such a limitation, Ramsey said, "has all the earmarks of a gag order."

John Walker's attorney, federal public defender Fred Warren Bennett, said after the hearing that he did not expect Motz to agree to the order, and that he would appeal the ruling to the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, perhaps as early as Tuesday.

FBI officials said earlier this week that they believed that the motivation for the alleged espionage was financial gain.

Michael Walker had "secret" clearance aboard the Nimitz, where he held a clerical position in the ship's operations department. Walker's "secret" clearance was higher than "confidential" but lower than "top secret" clearance, officials said.

Michael Walker was assigned to destroy materials up to the level of "secret" in the "burn bag," Navy sources said.

Retired Rear Adm. Eugene Car-

roll, deputy director of the Center for Defense Information, a Washington policy group, said that Walker's "burn bag" duty would permit him to see a much wider variety of material than a normal seaman.

Among the items found in a search of Walker's bunk area on the Nimitz was a box containing about 15 pounds of classified material, according to an FBI affidavit filed in federal court in Baltimore.

Carroll, whose organization is often critical of the military, said the most damaging information accessible to Walker would be intelligence about Soviet ship movements in the Mediterranean, particularly submarine locations.

It would be helpful, he said, for the Soviets to know how much the United States knows about the movement of Soviet submarines so they could develop tactics to elude detection.

The elder Walker knew even more. He could have passed on "spot information about where actual U.S. ships were deployed at any given moment," according to George A. Carver Jr., a former high-level official in the CIA and now a senior fellow at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. John Walker's alleged involvement was "potentially quite serious" for the United States, he said.

Carver said that information allegedly passed by Walker could have been used by the Soviets to make up their own fake communications.

Forgeries, he said, are "more plausibly done if you know ... the salutation used and the way that the prose is used."

Information on submarines is considered "perhaps the most sensitive intelligence information that the United States has," said Capt. James T. Bush, a retired submarine commander who also works at the Center for Defense Information.

"The backbone of the deterrent philosophy is that the missile-firing submarines are invulnerable," Bush said.

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"If that philosophy is changed, then we have to change a whole way of doing things."

According to Navy sources, attack submarines routinely lie in wait at ambush spots under the sea to pick up the trail of Soviet missile and attack submarines. The U.S. attack submarines are quieter than their Soviet counterparts, enabling them to tag after the Soviet boats at a distance without being heard.

In a war, the United States would try to sink Soviet submarines before they could go from port to the open ocean, Navy sources said. This tactic is part of the "barrier strategy" developed over the years to deal with the Soviet undersea threat. The secret papers could compromise some of the basic elements of this strategy, according to the sources, and prompt the Soviets to develop countermeasures.

"The elder Walker was the really grievous loss to our intelligence community, tragically so at the time," Carroll said.

Assuming that the information was sent promptly to the Soviets, he said, "it would have told them everything about our capabilities at the time."

Staff writers Rick Atkinson, Don Oberdorfer, Paul W. Valentine and George C. Wilson contributed to this report.

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 ARTICLE APPENDED
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NEW YORK TIMES
 4 June 1985

Officials Say Too Many Seek Access to Secrets

By JOEL BRINKLEY
 Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 3 — So many people are now asking for official clearance to handle "secret" and "top secret" materials, Government officials say, that it is impossible to investigate the applications adequately.

More than 200,000 people applied for clearance to handle classified information last year, 50 percent more than a decade ago. Federal officials say one reason for the growth in such requests is that the number of classified documents and related materials has grown dramatically in the last few years.

The spy case involving three members of the Walker family, who had all been cleared by the Navy for access to classified materials, has focused attention on security clearances. Many Federal officials are saying that clearance investigations must be improved.

The Defense Department, which handles 90 percent of the Government's security clearances, is supposed to re-investigate everyone cleared for access to top secret material every five years. But the department says it is so overwhelmed with new applications that the re-investigations are being conducted only once every 17 years, on the average.

Clearance Procedures Criticized

"I'm not impressed with the steps that have been taken to deal with the increase" in applications, said Senator Patrick J. Leahy, the Vermont Democrat who is vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

In recent Congressional testimony Bill W. Thurman, the General Accounting Office's deputy director for national security affairs, said the Government's security clearance program suffered from inconsistent and erratic investigative procedures, a lack of periodic re-investigations of most cleared personnel and failure to control the increasing number of clearance requests. The General Accounting Office is an investigative arm of Congress.

Britt L. Snider, the Defense Department's director of counterintelligence and security policy, said today, "We don't entirely disagree, the problem being our resources and the huge number of people applying for clearances."

Mr. Thurman criticized the Navy for failing to heed numerous recommendations from his and other agencies that it assign one office the job of deciding who should be cleared. Now the decisions are made by different people among the Navy's 3,000 commands around the world, he said.

Navy Resists Centralizing

Navy officials have said they prefer to leave the decisions to local commanders because they know their own people. But Mr. Snider said the Defense Department, too, has been urging the Navy to centralize the decisions, partly because some local commanders "may not be familiar enough with all the policies."

John A. Walker Jr. his brother and his son, who are charged with spying for the Soviet Union, had secret or top secret clearance while in the Navy. The two elder Walkers received their clearance many years ago. Some officials say the Walker case may be the most serious in recent times.

Among the 4.3 million people who have clearance to handle classified material, more than 1,000 are Soviet émigrés who are of special concern to the Federal Bureau of investigation, Edward J. O'Malley, head of the bureau's intelligence division, said today.

They work for military contractors "all over the country," Mr. O'Malley said. "We're not saying all these people are spies," Mr. O'Malley said. But he added, "We do know that the Soviet intelligence officers target these people." Most have relatives in the Soviet Union and might be coerced into cooperating with Soviet agents, he said.

'Limited Resources' Cited

The Defense Department had about 1,400 investigators to process the 206,790 applications for security clearance it received last year. Although the number of investigators has grown in recent years, "we still have fairly limited resources," Mr. Snider said.

"With all these applications, we now seem to be in the business of clearing people, not of finding potential security risks," said another Defense Department official who asked not to be identified, adding that the department was always under pressure to reduce the application backlog.

Last week Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the senior Democrat on the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, which has been investigating security clearance procedures, said, "Numbers are overwhelming the whole system."

A Senate aide involved with investigations of clearance procedures said, "We're finding that in many of the recent espionage cases there are indicators that they may have been caught with a re-investigation."

Mr. Snider said the Defense Department was about to begin experimenting with lie detector tests for people "in

the most sensitive programs." But he acknowledged that under that program, "none of the Walkers would have had to be tested."

Nearly all of the 333,000 people with clearance for material classified "confidential" work in private industry. That is the lowest clearance, and the Government often allows the companies to issue those clearances.

For the more than 3.35 million people cleared for secret material, the Defense Department checks the files of the F.B.I., the Internal Revenue Service and other Federal agencies to see if any of them contain derogatory information.

More than 600,000 people have clearance for top secret material, and Mr. Snider said the department recently added a personal interview to those investigations. In addition to the checks of Government files, the department checks these applicants' credit records, foreign travels and other activities for the previous five years.

For the more than 100,000 people applying for access to "sensitive compartmented information," the most highly classified intelligence information, investigators check foreign travel and other activities for the preceding 15 years, and they interview friends and neighbors.

In general, Mr. Snider said, "We look for problems of a financial nature, for drinking or drug problems, for vulnerabilities that might allow someone to be compromised."

All of that, he acknowledged, "does not necessarily produce evidence of intent to commit espionage, and it doesn't identify people who join the Government and then for some reason change."

The Associated Press

6 June 1985

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STAT [] ACCUSED SPIES NOT SOPHISTICATED, JUST WELL PLACED, EXPERTS SAY
BY William M. Welch
WASHINGTON

Intelligence experts outside the government say the spy ring John A. Walker Jr. is accused of running doesn't appear to be highly sophisticated but that its members may have been in just the right position to pirate away damaging secrets.

Walker's apparent zeal for his secret life, as alleged in federal indictments, prompted one former CIA official to describe him this way: "He was Walter Mitty."

But unlike the fictional milquetoast who imagined a famous life, Walker is accused of acting out his fantasy as pointman for a ring selling Navy secrets to the Soviets.

The four charged so far, all current or former Navy men, were not of particularly high rank. But, according to intelligence experts, their involvement in Navy communications, submarines and carriers means they had access to a wide range of secret message traffic.

STAT [] "In the intelligence trade," said former CIA officer George A. Carver Jr., "there are no secrets more secret, none you want to protect more, than those dealing with communications."

"There are few things for the U.S. government more sensitive than the means and methods and procedures of communications within nuclear ballistic submarines on patrol," added Carver, former deputy director of the CIA for national intelligence.

"They are one key leg of the nuclear triad ... and anything bearing on that would have been priceless to the Soviets and extraordinarily damaging to the United States."

Retired Navy Capt. James T. Bush, who now works at the Center for Defense Information, a group often critical of the military, said the ring could have passed information on how the Navy tracks Soviet submarines.

"Depending on how much technical knowledge they had, they would have had a tremendous ability" to pass on such secrets, he said.

Carver and other intelligence experts said U.S. officials must assume that the Soviets gained a wide range of secrets. As a communications officer at Atlantic Fleet Headquarters in Norfolk before his retirement in 1976, John Walker "would have been aware of everything flowing in and out of the communications center," Carver said.

The latest man arrested in the case, Jerry A. Whitworth of Davis, Calif., retired from the Navy in 1983 after serving as a radioman at Alameda Naval Air Station, Calif., and as communications watch officer on the aircraft carrier Enterprise.

"A radioman is terribly helpful to you," Carver said. "It's not the compromise of any single message. It's the compromise of techniques, signatures, call signs, frequencies. ..."

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Soviet access to Navy communications from within could yield clues to coding patterns of messages, which they could then use in analyzing U.S. communications intercepted electronically, they said.

Moreover, they say, the Soviets could have gained information on what techniques the United States uses to prevent detection of its own nuclear-weapons carrying submarines.

"We don't want them to know what methods we use to keep our subs from being tracked by them," said Carver, senior fellow at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. "That's maximum sensitivity with a capital M and capital S."

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John J. Greaney, also a former CIA officer, invoked the modern-day Mitty characterization of Walker based on press accounts of the retired Navy communications specialist who operated private detective agencies in Norfolk, Va., and is accused of being a spy for the Soviets as far back as 1966.

"I don't really feel as though it's a sophisticated net," said Greaney, executive director of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers. "... It seems extremely disjointed. Whether he really had control of it, I don't know."

Walker was arrested in a Maryland suburb of Washington after FBI agents said he dropped off a bundle of classified documents. A Soviet diplomat was seen nearby.

Greaney said such a "dead drop" is the most basic type of transfer in espionage and that the Soviets would want some face-to-face meetings with their spy if there was much "high-power" information involved.

"What kind of instructions he got from the Soviets, that's a key," said Greaney. "Were they giving specific requirements (for information) for him," Greaney said, or were they just "buying documents by the pound."

He said the damage may be serious because of the length of time it allegedly has gone on. "You're dealing with a tremendous amount of vulnerability to our operating forces, major operating military vessels," he said. "I feel as though it is very serious, primarily because of the exposure you've had."

Carver said, "It wouldn't have had to be very sophisticated to get priceless information."

Even though it has been more than eight years since John Walker left the military, Carver said clues to communications codings could still be of value today.

"Knowing what kinds of procedures we used even 10 years ago tells the Soviets where to start looking," he said.

Walker's son, Michael L. Walker, 22, was arrested while serving as a yeoman on the aircraft carrier Nimitz. John Walker's brother Arthur J. Walker, is accused of passing on documents while working at VSE Corp., a defense contractor in Chesapeake, Va.

Retired Rear Adm. Carl Seiberlich, former personnel manager for the company, said Arthur Walker didn't have access to any especially valuable information at the company.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE B1NEW YORK TIMES
12 June 1985

SENATORS VIEWING SOVIET SPY EFFORTS

By PHILIP SHENON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 11 — Prompted by the widening Navy spy case, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence announced today that it had begun a comprehensive investigation of Soviet espionage efforts against the United States.

The investigation will examine American counterintelligence efforts and "the implications for national security growing out of the Walker case," according to the committee's chairman, Senator Dave Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota.

The Government alleges that a retired naval communications specialist, John A. Walker Jr., ran the largest espionage network uncovered in the United States in 30 years.

As part of a similar inquiry, the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Information, Justice and Agriculture said it would hold hearings beginning next week on United States counterintelligence.

New Concerns Raised

The ranking Democrat on the Senate panel, Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, said in an interview that the arrest of Mr. Walker and three other men had raised new concern in Congress.

"How many other cases like this are there sitting out there?" he asked. "There are about 1,000 Soviet intelligence officers in this country, and we have to assume the rest of them are out there doing something."

According to a written statement, the committee wants to know why a growing number of Americans have been arrested on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

The statement said the committee would try to determine the "changes in the extent of Soviet espionage operations both within the United States and against U.S. installations and interests overseas."

The chairman of the House panel,

Representative Glenn English, Democrat of Oklahoma, has scheduled a hearing for Monday on "the whole area of counterintelligence." Officials from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Defense Department and the General Accounting are to testify.

Mr. English said that while the Walker case would not be the focus of the hearings, "obviously it will be discussed."

'Growing Threat' Seen

"There is reason to believe that espionage is a growing threat," he said. "We also want to try to determine if too much information is being classified, and whether this, in turn, has led to too many people receiving security clearance."

Senator Leahy said the Senate investigation was a bipartisan effort. "Both sides are concerned," he said. "What we are going to do is take a very close look at an extraordinarily important issue."

He said the Navy would come in for close scrutiny. The four men arrested in the Walker case are all current or former Navy employees.

"In my estimation, there seems to be a real effort being made now by some in the Navy to downplay this case," the Senator said. "That strikes me as very much a cover-your-backside situation. They know they were extremely negligent in the case, and I don't want a cover-up of anyone's negligence."

Meanwhile, Mr. Walker's former wife, Barbara Joy Crowley Walker, said in an interview published today that she had begun a nightly prayer vigil for her 22-year-old son, Michael, who has also been charged with espionage in the case.

She said she she could understand why Michael, a yeoman aboard the aircraft carrier Nimitz, might have turned to espionage. "When you have Johnny Walker badgering you all the time, I can understand why he did it, if he did it," she said.

Mrs. Walker, who has acknowledged that she provided the tip that led to the arrest of her son and former husband, said in the interview with The Cape Cod Times that the case had taken its toll on her family.

Her daughter Margaret, 27, an artist living in Norfolk, Va., is "emotionally hurting," Mrs. Walker said.

Of Rachel Walker, Michael's wife, Mrs. Walker said, "She seems to be doing very well." But she added, "Of course we all break down."

She said that she had become angry with the heavy coverage of the case by reporters, who converged daily on her home in West Dennis, Mass. "All I want from these people," she said, referring to reporters, "is for them to pray for my son."

WASHINGTON TIMES

14 June 1985

Death for spies pushed in bill by GOP senator

By Charles Wheeler
and Walter Andrews
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, introduced a bill calling for death by firing squad of anyone convicted of selling national security secrets and yesterday said such executions should be televised as a deterrent.

"I'm sorry to say it would not apply to the Walkers," he said. "But anyone arrested in connection with the case after passage of the law could come under the new penalty."

The bill would establish a new federal crime of "treasonous espionage" — the unauthorized disclosure of national defense secrets for profit.

If the bill is passed quickly, it could apply to any subsequent arrests in the Navy spy case, Sen. Stevens said.

The Stevens bill also calls for live video and audio taping of any execution and the release to the public of such tapes. Executions ought to be televised as well, he said.

"I don't ever want to see an execution — I want the deterrent force of our criminal law to come into play," said Sen. Stevens. "But if there is an execution, it ought to be public."

"I don't think there is the kind of penalty for spying that there ought to be," Sen. Stevens said. "Maybe I'm old-fashioned, but I just believe a spy ought to be shot."

"What security can we find in arms talks when the foundations of our defensive systems are stripped away by our own men?" he asked as he introduced the bill Wednesday. "Nothing twists the honest ethic this country represents more than the grasping, degenerate act of auctioning off the security of the nation."

The proposed law would apply only if the secrets involved are sufficiently related to national defense, but would avoid having this point debated in a public trial. The judge would decide.

Sen. Stevens introduced the bill within 24 hours after Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said convicted spies, who now face a maximum of life imprisonment, "should be shot." He added, "I suppose hanging is the preferred method."

"The essence of this crime," Sen. Stevens said, "is the act of transferring the information for money. Current laws address the gathering and transference of sensitive information, but no section differentiates sale from other motivations."

"This legislation would punish those who act without even the lame justification of furthering political ideals," he said. "These people are motivated by greed alone."

When asked if his comments might prevent the suspects in the Walker case from getting a fair trial, Sen. Stevens said:

"No, we are trying to bring up the visibility of the very crime itself and deter some people who may be just starting down this road. These people are literally seduced by our enemies into a path of espionage."

"We want to make more people cognizant

of the fact that there's going to be the most severe penalty we can possibly devise," Sen. Stevens said. "The real challenge we have now coming from those who want our secrets is that they are in fact, buying them."

Attorney General Edwin Meese III made the same point in a press conference, saying: "I think it would serve as a deterrent. It certainly would be in case of the persons on whom it is imposed."

In Baltimore, John Walker's court-appointed attorney has already obtained a temporary court order forbidding Assistant FBI Director Bill Baker to discuss any aspects of the John Walker case that are not part of the public record, and yesterday asked that this order be extended to everyone connected with the case.

The Army and Air Force, as well as the Navy, have expressed growing concerns that their secret communications links may have been breached by a spy operation allegedly conducted by John Walker Jr., 47, a retired Navy warrant officer.

Those under arrest — John Walker, his son Michael, 22, a Navy Seaman, his brother Arthur, 50, a retired lieutenant commander, and Jerry Whitworth, a former Navy radioman — all at times had various levels of secret clearances.

The admiral who heads the Navy's Atlantic command said yesterday information gained by the Soviets may have helped the Soviet Union build submarines that are harder for the United States to detect.

Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, who heads the Navy's Atlantic Command, said the information may have helped the Soviets build submarines that are harder for the United States to detect.

"This may have led to the Soviets getting a little bit smarter, because we've seen the Soviets developing much quieter submarines," he said.

All the military services are checking their secret communications links to see if they had been compromised by the alleged disclosures, the Pentagon said yesterday.

Adm. James Watkins, the chief of naval operations, said last Tuesday that the Navy assumes the Soviets gained access to certain secret voice and teletype communications systems because some of the accused spies had access to them.

Other military services use some of the same communications equipment and communicate with each other over similar military communications circuits, Pentagon spokesman Michael Burch said.

"As a result of the Walker case, the services are going back and looking at that point in time during which there may have been an exchange of information, there may have been communications," Mr. Burch said.

Mr. Burch declined comment on the extent the services shared communications codes.

However, he said the military communications system is one that has built-in safeguards. One of those safeguards is that it is continually changing.

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WASHINGTON POST
13 June 1985

Army Joins In Assessing Spy Damage

By George C. Wilson
and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writers

The Army has set up a special team to assess the damage it may have suffered as a result of the alleged spying by John Anthony Walker Jr. and his cohorts, Defense Department officials said yesterday, confirming fears that compromises of sensitive operations extend beyond the Navy.

For coding sensitive messages, the Army, Air Force and Marine Corps use equipment similar to the devices that the Navy believes were compromised to allow the Soviets to read its top-secret communications for years, sources said.

The Army damage-assessment team is working with the Navy's, which has been painstakingly listing secrets that the espionage ring was in position to give the Soviets. This two-service effort comes at a time when some U.S. officials are warning that the damage to national security by the alleged Walker ring may extend to sensitive intelligence activities as well as the operations of the entire U.S. military.

The prime area of concern, officials said, is what the Soviets learned from intercepting sensitive messages and breaking through their codes, thanks to information allegedly supplied by John Walker and three other Navy men arrested for espionage.

Adm. James D. Watkins, chief of naval operations, said Tuesday the biggest loss suffered by the Navy was in communications. He said the Navy "assumes" that the Soviets broke the codes designed to scramble messages transmitted throughout the fleet by both teletype and telephone.

Watkins said the Navy is changing its secret communications gear on an "accelerated basis," indicating that at least some of it is similar to that which John Walker repaired and operated while in the Navy. Navy officials said his most sensitive jobs, which gave him access to coding equipment, were at the Navy crypto repair school in Vallejo, Calif., in 1963 and as a radio-man cleared for top-secret communications on two nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines. He was on the missile submarine USS Andrew Jackson from 1962 to 1965 and on the USS Simon Bolivar from 1965 to 1967.

Watkins said the Navy's most vulnerable period was from 1962 to 1969, when Walker was in a position to pass tightly guarded secrets about military communications gear and submarine equipment to the Soviets. Watkins said he believes that the Navy "has bounded the problem" and will replace coding equipment as part of the steps taken to minimize future damage from the secrets believed passed to the Soviets.

Although Watkins did not discuss what could have been compromised by the Walker spy ring, other sources said the coding machines that could have been compromised include the KW 7 and KW 26, used to encode teletype messages, and the KG 13 and KY 9, specialized encryption equipment.

The National Security Agency supplies other coding gear to the military services. Intelligence sources said that, although the equipment Walker had detailed knowledge of is decades old, its components and operating characteristics could help the Soviets penetrate current communications security.

Two former top U.S. intelligence officials disagreed yesterday in estimating the potential loss from compromised communications.

One said the presumed communications compromise could have extended throughout the government, including top-secret intelligence channels. He explained that military services and government agencies use similar equipment to code and decode their messages.

The other former intelligence executive said the coding gear is constantly modified to prevent compromise. He said that reconstructing the machinery would not enable the Soviets to break the codes. They would need a constant supply of key cards, he added, and those are changed continuously to foil attempts at code-breaking.

However, the Walker spy ring could have supplied such cards to the Soviets in the 1960s, Navy officials said. That is one reason they assume some of their codes were broken.

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NEW YORK TIMES
26 June 1985

Plan for Lie-Detector Tests

By DAVID BURNHAM

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 25 — A Florida Congressman said today that he would introduce legislation to let the Defense Department use polygraph, or lie detector, tests for counterintelligence purposes on 3.7 million military or defense contractor personnel.

Representative C. W. Bill Young, the Florida Republican, said the spy case involving John A. Walker Jr. and the testimony of intelligence experts had convinced him that the use of tests "was essential to preventing the transfer of important technology to the Soviet Union."

The Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency now have blanket authority to use polygraph tests in seeking to identify disloyal employees. But under legislation approved last year by Congress, the Pentagon was allowed only to make 3,500 such tests in a project to test the usefulness of the technique.

The limitation was imposed on the Defense Department because some experts question whether polygraph tests are helpful in spotting spies.

Mr. Young, who said he hoped to introduce his legislation Wednesday as an amendment to military legislation, said his six years on the House Intelligence Committee had convinced him that the tests were an essential tool of counterintelligence investigators.

Under his proposal, the Defense Department would be authorized to conduct such tests on a random basis on the 3.7 million military and defense contractor personnel who now have clearance to see secret, top secret and "special access" information.

\$2.6 Million Proposal

Mr. Young's proposal would also authorize doubling the number of polygraph experts that the Defense Department now trains each year, at a cost of up to \$2.6 million. There are now 152 such technicians in the military, and the Pentagon trains 48 more each year.

The version of the military bill already passed by the Senate would continue last year's limit on the number of polygraph tests that the Defense Department can give.

Jack Brooks, a Texas Democrat who is chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, is one of the leading Congressional opponents of polygraph tests.

It was under his auspices that in 1973

the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment completed a comprehensive study that found there "is no scientific evidence to establish the credibility of polygraph testing for the screening for a large number of people" that would be involved in a broad national security program.

Mr. Brooks said in a statement that the current push for wider use of polygraph tests was a quick fix that "will in all likelihood fail." He said that relying on such tests to protect vital secrets "can be dangerous" and added that "there simply is no easy, inexpensive solution to the problem of espionage."